SOUTHERN VIEWS OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

WHO ARE THE SOUTHERN SECRSSIONISTS ?

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 8.]

NEW SCHEMR OF ANTI-SLAYEN OFERATIONS—CAUTION OF THE SOUTH.

The South has nothing the secondary of its institutions, as long as the war properly to a system of aggressive agitation in the Northern States. Indeed, a little reflection will teach us that this mode of altack strengthene rather than weakens the stability of slavery—as deduction of a priori reasoning, which experience verifies and condrant by incontestible results.

Before abolitionism began its offensive operations, the South was not at all satisfied of the moral or social sanction of negro slavery. The truth is our forefathers of the last generation, so far from justifying and defending the institution on its own merits, disclaimed any responsibility for its origin, apologized for its citistenee on the plea of inability to abolish it, and protested their desire to discover some safe and sufficient remedy for the imaginary evil. Now, all thinking men in the South are persuaded that slavery is the normal condition of the negro, that it is justified by the sanctions of God's revealed as well as natural law; that it is an site structured to Providence in working out the material and moral developements of civilization; and that it is a site structured that it is a site of the same and carnet determination to protect the legal graph of the same and carnet determination to protect the legal graph of the same and carnet determination to protect the legal graph of the same and carnet determination to protect the legal graph of the same and carnet determination of protect the legal graph of the same and carnet determination of protect the legal graph of the same and carnet determination of providence than they now think of acquiseding in the South for the agency of progress and development. The period of its natural dissolution will be foreshadowed by unmistakeable signs of decay, and the South for the graph of the south for the south for the south for the south of the abolition states of men, it reposed upon the solit

ters the ferocious appeir e of abolitionism with the bloody prospect of fraternal struggle and whice wasting desolation in the South, is to inflame a feeling of jea.ous antagonism between the classes of silverbolders and non-slave holders, and thus to paralyze the arm of resistance to external signession.

The recent efforts of the abolitionists are all directed in pursuance of this play of open attack and insidious machination. Their primary aim is to denot the non-slave owners from the interests of the South. To this cont their papers and speakers are perpetually dealing out denunciation against the "slave-oring to the continuous proposes in exterminating conflict. They represent the slave-holding community as a small, aristocratic and tyramical eligarchy, controlling public opinion, and sub-ordinating the government to its exclusive interests. To the non-slaveholding class as the down trodden, distranchised and oppressed multitude, they address inflammatory appeals to violence and disorder. Anticipating the passession of the patricuage of the federal government, they aircasty proposed so to employ it as to foment division in the South. They proclaim that in the event of the election of Fremont, the Souta shall have its proportionate share of the spoil, but that it shall be distributed exclusivity among the non-slaveholders. All the operations of the abolitionists are now conducted in this spirit, and with reference to the deagn of building up an anti-slavery party in the bosom of the Southern sociaty, will at once procounce this new invention of abolitionism in of the abolitionism to be as foolish and impraticable as its revoiting in principle and criminal in purpose. It is a radical missay to the spirit, but the state between the slave owner and the non-slave holder only the principle as to one person in the housand who does not look forward to the day when he may hold slavery have been supposed to the sport. There is not one person in the housand who does not look forward to the day when he may hold slaver

second there is himself, leaves binefactly enough to sait for the theory of the condition of the labority white man is the on, and may be explained by a few very options considerations.

In the seculity white traces only the highest of the condition of the cond

slavery missionaries will not be able to subsist amongst us. By the same expedient we will encourage home in-dustry, and develope home talent. Virginis supplies bet-ter mind and muscle than any importation from New Eng-iand.

dustry, and develope home talent. Virginis supplies better mind and muscle than any importation from New English.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12]

SOUTHERN NON-BLAVERGIDERS.

GLENDOWER—I will call spirits from the vasty deep. Horseur.—But will they come when you do call for them? The New York Heral Debrays a very gross ignorance of Southern sentiment when it supposes it can array Southern non slaveholders against Southern slaveholders by appeals to anti-aristocratic prejudices. We had supposed the conductors of the Heral far more organizant of the spirit of Southern society than the great mass of Northern mea, until we saw its recent articles, written to persuade the black republican party in the North that they would find aid and comfort for their schemes of aggression upon the South, in the sympathies of our nouslaveholding voters. We assure it that it supposes an antagonism of sentiment which does not exist in our community, when it distinguishes between the non-alaveholding and slaveholding voters of our section in articles such as that from which we take the paragraphs which follow—an antagonism which does not exist in any slaveholding community because of nearn siavery. Negro slavery makes an aristocrat of every white man more than another is more ready to keep the negro down to his proper position and to deny his equality with himself, it is the non-slaveholding white man. But let us hear the Heranto—

We gave, the other day, same general statistics of the population of the South, and some general statistics of the population of the South, and some general statistics of some formation of the South and compute to the ten of the Union." And no foundation to we want of general remarks upon them. to show that the declination of Mr. Senator Toom's that Frement's election "we and ought to be the end of the Union." And no foundation to the south and compute to be the end of the Union." And no foundation to the census of 1850 and the centers in the compile. For the census of 1850 and the centers in the co

	Fofers own-	Voters onen-	Voters with-	Total
States.	ing under	ing over	out any	rote in
	fire stares.	Hue slaces.	sinces.	1852
Alabama	12,941	16,354	14.798	44.093
Arkansas	3,534	2.665	13,610	19,509
Delaware	672	137	11,886	12,675
Florida	1,690	1.830	3.673	7 193
Georgia	18,270	20.186	22,458	60,914
Kentucky	22,528	15,857	72.754	111,139
Louisiana.	10,869	9,801	15,232	35,902
Maryland	10,156	5,884	59.130	75.170
Mississippi.	9,868	13,248	21.272	44,388
Missourt	12.640	6.545	49,130	68,315
North Caroli		17.431	50.558	78,861
South Caroli		15,940	24 404	°50,000
Tennessee .	18,198	25,666	82.204	116,068
Texas	4,575	3.172	10,771	18,518
Virgitia	26,985	28,125	78,335	133,398
Total		173,022	528,718	876,243

Here we have \$25,000 nor dareholding voters (in round numbers/gagins/37,000 siaveholding voters in the South. Assuming that, with the former class, the price of niggers is everything, and that to them, with the defeat of Bigdehanan, the Union will become gintolerable, there is yet this anti-slaveholding class of 500,000 voters, with whom the price of niggers is little or nothing, and the Union everything. There is a natural antisgonism between the laboring whites and the slaveholders of the South, as there is between labor and capital in the North. There is an aristocracy of capital and a democaacy of labor in both sections. In the North, this aristocracy is in our banks, insurance companies, railread, manufacturing and other corporations, real estate owners, ship owners, &c. In the South, it is niggers, to the extent of two thousand millions or more of invested capital. In both sections, however, it is an aristocracy of capital, against which there is a continual war from the democracy of labor. Upon any such dangerous experiment, therefore, as secusion, this democracy of the South will be apt to see the question in a wholly different light from that of the aristocracy around here, and the latter will shave the state of the control of the control here, and the latter will shave the state of the aristocracy around here, and the latter will shave the latter than the control of the control of the control here. The theory is not even plausible. Like all other fine

there is a continual war from the democracy of labor. Upon any such dangerous experiment, therefore, as secession, this democracy of the South will be apt to see the question in a wholly different light from that of the aristocracy around them, and the latter will meritably be defeated.

The theory is not even plausible. Like all other fine speculations built upon an imaginary state of facts, it is only moonshine theory. There is no antagonism in Southern society such as the Hakaru suppases. The whites are all aristocrate—are all democrats. The non-sit veholder is even more jealous of negro presumption, is more ready to thrust tim down to his level when he presumes to step above it, than the master. If there are quarrels between slaveholder and non slaveholder, as such, ever, it is the slaveholder who supports the negro, and the non slaveholder who has visited upon him a too severe discipline for his presumption. The fact of negro slavery puts all white men upon a higher level, and makes the distinction of color the barrier between classes.

It is natural for the Hakaro—it is natural for all men living in a community full of red republican agrarianism—to suppose the same combustible element and sense of oppression which larks in that own, to lurk also in the bosom of Southern society—to suppose that the non-sleveholding classes occupy with us the same relation to the slaveholding as the hireling class of the North to the employing class—and to conclude that the non slaveholding son, brother, neighbor or overseer at the South is willing to join any day with the agrarian, red and black republicans of the North in a fratriciad warfare on the slaveholder. But they reckon without their host. They send an invocation to the depths of the human heart, which will find no response in the non-slaveholding bosom.

Our non-slaveholding freemen have but one answer for all such invocations. When they have publicans of the North, their reflections tend to a very natural point and they ask themselves very perident path in the s

Me. Ware—Yes, ser, as many as you please.

Me. Divos—Does he Sensiter consider the free engroes in his state as equal to the ree white proper of all have their life from Almighty God? Be not they hold of his tenure? Act they are the two whose case in a nutshell. As the theory of abolitionism asserts the equality of the negro with the white man, so list the sole and and aim of the abolition familiation to elevant the negro to the social and political leaver to the grade of the industrious white laborer to the sole and political leaver to the grade of the negro vagabond. The Southern can slavedolfer would know this instinctively if he were not intelligent enough to discover if in the newspaper and campaign politica of the black, republican party—black republican, because endeavoring to confer upon the black, stupped, lazy, licentious negro equal rights, sovereignties and perceptives of the movement, the one slaveholding perises of it far more than the slaveholding of the theory profit less by the perpetuation of the turniants in the slaveholding class, they would suffer infinitely more in degradation, disgust and outraged sensibilities by is abelition.

The tireath is mistaken. It is only among the property helders, and especially the slaveholders of the South, that car submissionlets, compromisers and doughtness would he found. The election of an aboitton President would ret the whole not slaveholding portion of the South on fire with recent, ent. Our ton slaveholding (except a lew crazy religionlets and larking Vankee emissaries) would lake the lead in origing prompt and summary measures, at dis verifying the truth of the parador that there is often policy in radiness. Among the slaveholders only would be found the cravet advocates of excellents, compromised and submission.

No, the Hanatan is precisely wrong. It is precisely the considered of the radio of the the more incomed which we have become so benefied, ignorant and degraderies, and for the more hone and since with the fair daughters, states and sweethea Mr. Wann-Yes, sir, as many as you please.
Mr. Dixox-Does the Senator consider the free negroes i

present. The moiten metal was first taken from the furnaces into ladles, holding some ten or fifteen thousand pounds, and then swung around by machinery to an immense reservoir, and there empt ed. This process was truly exciting, as the intense interest manifested by the spectators testified. The metal having been at length poured into the reservoir, the final work of casting the propeller took place, and this was the most interesting part of the operation. It occupied but one minute and twenty-five seconds, and was completely successful. The feelings of the multitude, at this moment, found utterance in spontaneous cheers, and the enterprising proprietor of the works, kir. Joseph R. Anderson, was heartily congratulated upon the result of the undertaking. A similar casting, some few months ago, was accomplished in two and a half minutes. The weight of this propeller, when finished, will be about 25,000 lbs. The weight of the copper, zinc and tin used in the casting is 27,562 lbs. It is a fact worthy of notice, that these propellers are the largest castings of any metal, other than iron, ever made in this country.—Richmond Whig, Aug. 14.

The Electric Telegraph in India.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, May 27]
We have received a copy of Dr. O'Shaughuessy's first report on the operations of the electric telegraph department in India, from the 1st of February, 1855, to the 31st of January, 1856. The volume is so full of tabular statements, maps, and plaus, that it is not very easy to describe it. The reason for not carrying the report farther back is given by Dr. O'Shaughnessy in the introductory letter—namely, that the reports and documents previously published by order of the House of Commons gives sufficient information on the subject up to the time as which the report before us commences. The t-tal number of despatches transmitted for the twelve months included in the report was 9,971, of which 8,533 were private, and 1.438 public service despatches. Oi these, as might be expected, by far the greater part was between Bombay and Calcutts, and Bombay and Madras, showing that the commercial intelligence received by mail either from Europe or China is what gives the chief employment to the telegraph. Of the paid messages, no less than 2,864 were sent by native correspondents. The superintendent says:—'I see every reason to conclude that the future income of the department will increase far beyond all our anticipations. While the European community are comparatively a very limited class, the native merchants, bankers, fundholders and gentry may be regarded as innumerable. The number of native correspondents is accordingly increasing daily. Not only do they use the lines for figencial business, but on the most delicate and secret matters affecting family arrangements, betrothals, marriages and other domestic affairs, of which they treat with an absence of all ciguise which is almost beyond belief.' The receipts have averaged company's rupees 10,689 1-2 per month; of this the Calcutta office alone returns monthly company's rupees 4,433-12. The service despatches being estimated at the same rate. Dr. O'Shaughnessy thinks the whole value of the work do

DESTABATE RIOT—RIVES, CLURS AND ALL SORTS OF WEAPONS USED—SEVERAL PRISONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(Prom the Albany Statesman, Aug. 12.)

Yesterday the congregation connected with the Rev. Mr. Noether's church, corner of Hamilton and Philip streets, went upon a plenie to the grounds of Judge Ten Eyck, on the Delaware turnpike, about two miles from the city. The number in attendance was very great, and, as we are informed, were very penceshie and orderly until a gang of fellows made their appearance, some of them inebriated, and by their actions appeared determined to create a disturbance. The Germans speedily resented the interference, and a war of words at once began. The women and children in attendance were very much alarmed at the demonstrations of the rowdies, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued.

While the dispute was progressing, the contestants armed themselves with boards, stripped from the fences, clubs and stones, and in a very few minutes a general melec commenced. From a person who witnessed the riot we learn that not less than three hundred were engaged in it at one time, and so desperate were the assailants, that they used knives freely, cutting and slashing without regard to the safety of friends or foces. After the fight had lasted a few minutes a ces sation of hostilities followed, and it was supposed quiet would be restored. The company had already made arrangements followed, and it was supposed quiet would be restored. The company had already made arrangements followed, and it was supposed quiet would be restored. The company had already made arrangements followed, and it was supposed quiet would be restored. The company had already made arrangements for returning home, and many of them were on their way. The first assailants received accessions to their numbers, awaited the approach of the Germans, and in front of Judge Ten Eyck's residence a more desperate and bloody fight than the first took place. It lasted for some minutes, and until the Germans had completely rounded their opponen

POLITICS, MURDER AND RIOT IN TEXAS. - A post script to a letter from Mr. Kendall, of the New Or leans Picagene, written at New Braunfels, Texas,

script to a letter from Mr. Kenoall, of the New Orleans Picayame, written at New Braunfels, Texas, Joly 30, contains the following:—

Since I commenced this letter the stage has come in from San Antonio, and some of the passengers report a great state of excitement in that city when they left last evening. John S. McDonald, formerly District Surveyor of Bexar, had been shot by Dr. Devine, in the drug store of the latter, and one account has it that he died instantly. Politics were at the bottem of the unfortunate difficulty. The story is that Dr. D., who is mayor of San Antonio, had summoned a large number of citizens to protect the person and property of the editor of a partisan sheet published in Mexican, called the Ranchero, who had written an article which had given great offence to some of the members of the American party. McDonald, in particular, was irritated at the course of the Mayor, deeming it an insult to the party, and proceeded to his store and commenced inflicting personal chasthement. While thus at ancked, Dr. D. shot his adversary, and as is said, from behind his own counter, and then gave himself up and was ledged in jail. I give the statement of one of the stage passengers, but without vouching for its truth. The election comes off next Monday. Politica are pill be grore blood-hed before all is over.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Aug. 16-6 P. M. The stock market continued active, but prices are with difficulty sustained. At the first board, New York Central Railroad fell off † per cent; Illinois Central Railroad, †; Galena and Chicago, ‡; Michigan Southern Bailroad, †. Erie advanced † per cent. All others closed without change. There was

no second board to-day.

The steamship Atlantic, from this port for Liverpool, carried out \$185,063, instead of \$300,000, as anticipated.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:-

draughts. The balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, at the close of business to-day,

shows an increase during the week of \$1,053,229 33. The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Rail-

July 1856. \$31,006 78
July 1856. \$26,002 04 cinnati Railroad were :—
July, 1866. \$102,976 57
July, 1865. 89,489 77 For passengers. \$22,682.76
" freight. 16,176.69
" mail expenses. 1,411.00

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad were :—
For passengers \$
" freight 10
" mails

The total receipts of lumber at Albany by canals,

from the opening of navigation up to and including the 8th instant, in the years named below, were as follows:-| Boards and Scantling. Shingles. | Timber. | States. | 1850. | 168,218,970 | 20,457 | 21,595 | 72,261,900 | 1851. | 130,660,253 | 23,930 | 98,850 | 42,057,990 | 1852. | 162,082,940 | 21,016 | 83,736 | 28,926,868 | 1865. | 204,728,647 | 20,398 | 13,672 | 49,439,841 | 1854. | 161,846,548 | 14,123 | 6,215 | 38,422,833 | 1856. | 108,791,810 | 31,457 | 2,880 | 63,152,854 | 1856. | 102,087,728 | 19,859 | 8,170 | 40,514,727

The receipts of boards and scantling up to the 8th instant are nearly up to those of last season, exhibiting a deficiency of only 6,704,082 feet, and an increase of 5,290 cubic feet of timber. Staves are, thus far, 22,638,127 lbs. short of last year's supply

The value of merchandise warehoused in the dis trict of Boston, for the week ending August 8, 1856, was as follows:-

The New Orleans Crescent gives the following information regarding the production and consump-tion of sugar, from a correspondent. The recent advance in the market value of this product, and the great annual increase in the consumption, give the subject an importance quite new, which it never be-

for possessed. The writer says:

Fully lagreeing with you as to the smallness of the sugar crop of Louis and this year, I will submit to your consideration and that of your readers some statistics of sugar, which are compiled from the Treasury and Champonier's reports, and which exhibit in a condensed form the imports and consumption of foreign sugar and the product and consumption of domestic—

my cert into, Experts from, and Consumption of Foreign Sugar in the United States for the five years ending the 3th of June, 1855, from Treasury Reports.

Fig. 1850, from Treasury Reports.

For. 1851. 385,000,000 6,000,000 379,000,000 1851. 385,000,000 6,000,000 448,000,000 1852. 457,000,000 18,000,000 448,000,000 1853. 464,600,000 18,000,000 448,000,000 1854. 455,000,000 33,000,000 440,000,000 Preduct of Sugar in the United States—Expert and Con-

Product of Sugar in the United States-Export and Con-sumption Thereof-From Champomer's and Treasury Products in Exports in Consumption

 Products in penals.
 Expert in penals.
 of paints.

 1851.
 257,000,000
 2,000,000
 255,000,000

 1852.
 379,000,000
 6,000,000
 372,000,000

 1853.
 563,000,000
 19,000,000
 493,000,000

 1854.
 393,000,000
 11,0-0,000
 381,000,000

 1855.
 293,000,000
 (no data)
 265,000,000
 The consumption of foreign sugar for the year ending the 36th of June, 1856, cannot be known until the publication of "The Report of Commerce and Navigation" is made in December next. The consumption of foreign segar in the United States in 1855, was 440,000,000 of pounds; of demettic segar, crop of 1831, 282,000,000 of pounds; total consumption of 1854 and 1835, 822,000,000 of pounds.

pounds; of demestic sugar, crop of 1834, 822,000,000 of pounds; total consumption of 1854 and 1855, 822,000,000 of pounds; total consumption of 1854 and 1855 was an large as that of the previous year, the import and consumption of foreign sugar would have been 559,009,000 of pounds. Taking this as the basis of a calculation of consumption in 1856 and 1857, and assuming a product in the United States of 100,000,000 of pounds, the quantity to be imported in 1856 and 1857, and assuming a product in the United States of 100,000,000 of pounds, the quantity to be imported in 1856 and 1857, and assuming a product in the United States was, in 1854-65, 440,000,000. If an import of 722,000,000 is required in 1856-87, it will exceed the imports of 1854-65 a322,000,000, or 75 per cent more will be required from abread than heretofore.

It is assumed that the crop of sugar made in the United States in 1856 will not exceed 100,000,000 lbs. Owngo to the diseased condition of the sugar cane in Louisiana the crop has falsen from near 500,000,000 lbs. in 1856 to 280,000,000 lbs. in 1856 to 280,0

importation of sugar.

The Crescent says that the above communication

is from one of the most intelligent planters of the State, and adds:-

State, and adds:—

In making up estimates the quantity of sugar that will be produced this season must, in our view, be considered as about one twenty-sixth of the production of the world—that iv, considering the season's yield to reach one hundred thousand hogsheads of one thousand pounds cach. The production of the world for 1856 is assumed as reaching one million two hundred and ninety thousand toos, allowing fifty thousand tons as the crop of Louisians. The consumption of the world for this year we place at 1,350,000 tons, production 1,350,000 tons; teaving a deficiency of 60,000 tons. This is, however, giving other countries a full yield, including one hundred and sixty thousand tons of beet root sugar, mappersing it may be produced in France, Belgium, Zoilverein, Eussia and Austria.

The shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of June have just been issued, and continue to show a large increase in the employment of British tonnage, and a constantly decreasing power of competition on the part of foreign shipowners, except those of the United States. Subjoined are the general figures:-

Total..... 719,482 632,737
 Cleared.
 408,884

 British vessels.
 408,884

 United States vessels.
 83,088

 Other countries.
 253,097
 478,479 104,793 269,435

860,707 813.847 With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage en-tered inward was 1,069,384 in June, 1854; in 1855 it was 1,064,228; and in the present return it is 1,074,796, including 19 vessels of an aggregate burden of 2,450 tons. The clearances outward were 1,189,513 in June, 1854; 1,148,845 in 1855; and 1,128,493, including 1,390 tons of foreign, in 1856.

1,128,493, including 1,390 tons of foreign, in 1856.

Stock Exchange.

Secol Exchange.

\$9000 Ind State 5's. 82\times 1050 shrs Rea RR.80 86
3000 N C State 6's. 86\times 1000 do. ... 88\times 1000 do. ... 85\times 1000 do. ... 85\times 1000 do. ... 85\times 1000 do. ... 86\times 1000 d

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATEMAY, August 16—2 P. M.
Flour.—The market was firmer for common to good and extra, while the receipts were quite limited. The sales reached about 6,000 a \$000 bbls., including common to good State, at \$5 90 a \$6 10; extra do. at \$6 20 a \$6 40. Wheat was firmer, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, including prime white, Southern, at \$1 70; white liliueis, choice, \$1 70; Southern red, \$1 55 a \$1 50. Catadian was nominal. Corp.—The market was active, but hardly so firm. The sales embraced about 50,000 a 60,000 bushels, including sound Western mixed, at 61c. a 62% Distilling lots were nominal, at 60c. a 58c, and Southern yellow at 64c., and white do. at 70c. a 75c. Rye was quiet, at 85c. a 86c. for good sound Northern. Pork was quiet, at 85c. as 86c. for good sound Northern. Pork was quiet, with sales of 200 a 350 bbls. mess, in lots, at \$19 50 a \$19 62%, and prime at \$17.75 a \$13. Cotton was firmer, without change in prices. The sales embraced about 400 a 500 bales. Whiskey dull and lower. Sales 300 a 400 bbls. were made at 30c. a 35c. Freignts to Liverpool are steady, at 6½d. a 7½d. for grain, in bulk and ship's bags.

747 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR numbed throughout, and is one of the few places whore strangars can enjoy all the comforts of a home. Reference required. 265 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON STREET—THE Manhattan House—Single geatlemen can obtain lodgings and single rooms at \$2; gas and front rooms, \$3 per week. These rooms are new and onewly furnished.

247 WASHINGTON STREET.—BOARD AND LODG-board without lodging, \$4 50 to \$5; board without lodging, \$2 per week. Lodging from \$1 25 to \$2; per week. Hoard and lodging per day, \$1.

165 CHAMBERS STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR

130 FRANKLIN STREET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

118 PRINCE STREET.—A FEW FIRST CLASS GENsant rooms on second floor; also, a single room. House contains gas and bath.

107 PRINCE STREET.—A LARGE AIRY ROOM, well furnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying as above. House contains gas and bath. None but first class need apply.

81 HENRY STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR commodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

70 SPRING STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM BROAD-way.—To let, several handsomely furnished rooms, to single gentlemen; the location is near all the first class hotels. Inquire in the building, of Auson House. 68 SIXTH STREET, CORNER OF FIRST ANENUE-

OO Handsome furnished rooms to let, with or without board, on resonable terms. House pleasantly located, and contains bath and gas. Cars and stages convenient. 60 AND 62 VARICK STREET, ST. JOHN'S PARK .iet, with board, to families or single gentlemen, permanent or transient; first class accommodations. Inquire as above.

44 UNION PLACE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—SUITES of rooms, and single rooms, handsomely farnished, with board, can be secured for the winter, on early application.

44 UNION PLACE, OPPOSITE THE PARK-SUITS OF

44 rooms, on first and second floor; also, large and single rooms to tet; house handsomely and newly furnished, contain ing all the modern improvements. 36 NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with breakfast, in a small family.

27 BOND STREET.—A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON the second floor to let, with board; also, two or three bedrooms and an office. Day and transient boarders taken. 26 NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with breakfast for three or four gentlemen, in a small family.

12 UNIVERSITY PLACE, SECOND DOOR FROM Control place. A family of three or four persons, or a party of single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. House first class, with all the modern improvements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE OR TWO forms, on the second floor, to gentlemen wishing a quiet here, with partial board. Location good and convenient. Inquire at No. 5/8 Broome street, near Hudson. A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH board, and pleasant, alry rooms, at 13 Stamon street, within a few doors of the Rowery.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A QUIET PLACE upon the shere of the Hudson, at about ten minutes with from the New York and Erie Railroad Peput, at Perment, can accommodate with board two or three single generations, apply during the evening to Mr. W. M. MOULLER, Westelnester House, corner Bowery and Broome street.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, OR SEPARATE. TO LET-WITH

A WIDOW LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A two minutes' walk of the South forry, would let en gentamm and his wife two handsome pariors, furnished or untrushed, with board, or the privilege of keeping house. Apply at 40 State stree.

DOARD.—ONE OR TWO GERMAN GENTLEMEN, OR a gentlemin and his wife, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The house is first class, and in a beautiful heating Apply at 00, 222 Thosupson street, between Bloecker and Amity streets.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, AND A FEW gentlemen can be accommodated with heatly fignished apartments and beard in that very pleasant and desirable to-casion, No. 278 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

BOARD—A FINE LARGE PARLOR, ON SECOND floor of a private house to led, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without partial board, location of house near Washington square, Address N. S., Heraid office.

D required, would dispose of excellent accommodations to a genteel family, loose having modern improvements: loca-tion highly respectable; a well provided table. Apply at 172 West Twenty-first street.

West Twenty-first street.

DOARD IN CARROLL PLACE - VERY DESIRABLE rooms, well furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, can be had, with full or partial board, at No. 1 Carroll place, Bleecker street.

BOARD CAN BE HAD, IN A SMALL FAMILY UP town, by a gentleman and wife; full board for lady. Address Alice, Madison square Fost office.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, for a gentleman and his wife or a party of gonslemen, our townsend avenue, fourth house from the corner on the right. BOARD AND HOAPDERS CAN RE HAD—AND YOU begret to want, you don't apply at 722 Broadway. Boarders are polled to directed, free of charge. Persons wishing boarders, call and suit yourcelves, without trouble or delay.

BOARD, IN PROOKLYN .- A GENTRES, FAMILY, OR B a few stugle gentlemen, can be accommission with pleasant rooms, and full or partial board at 170 De in street the best of reference will be required to the majorate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Display to a street a supplied by the street and property of the property of the street and the

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A strictly private family; one large or two small rooms, with gas, bath, &c; breakfast, tea and dinner on Sunday; would engage for a year. Address A. B. C., Herald office, for two days, with location and terms.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO obtain board for an old gentleman, who is a cripple, and at present in feeble health; a place in the country, in a small family, where plain and comfortable living is more thought of than ceremony, would be preferred; the gentleman is pecularly neat, kind, pleasant and, aside from his intirmities, of little trouble. Address C. A. G., Herald office.

BOARDING—AT 33 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Double or single rooms, with full ar partial board; this is a most desirable location, about two minutes' walk from the Fulton ferry.

BOARDING—TO GENTLEMEN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN Can be accommodated with well furnished rooms and good board at 185 Seventh avenue, between Twenty second and Twenty-third streets. Balaks, gas, &c., in the house, blages pass the door every few minutes.

BOARDING.-126 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE MER-cantile Library. A suite of rooms on second floor, con-sisting of two parlors, with bedrooms attached; gas, bath, &c. Abo, rooms on third floor, and single rooms for gearlemen, with or without board.

BOARDING.—AT 94 WARREN STREET, PLEASANT alry rooms to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. References exchanged.

CHAMBERS STREET,—GENTLEMEN WISHING FUR pished rooms, without board, can be accommodated as 133 Chambers street; some desirable rooms on the first as accound floors to let; French and Spanish spoken in the house DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET—FOR GENTLE-man and wife in house 16 West Seventeenth street, five doors from Fith avenue. A large, siry front room, on first ficor, with dressing room attached; Croton water in both rooms: three large closests and convenient clear of drawors in small room. Can be had at a moderate price by applying, with good references, at 57 Peral street, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., when full particulars will be given.

PIRST CLASS ROOMS.—TWO OR THREE GENTLE.

men, of high respectability, may obtain elegant accommodations, consisting of a parior, three sleeping rooms, ball withercloset, all connecting, and on the parior floor of the new brown stone residence third door west of Broadway, in Ninth street. Family private. No boarders taxen. Address box 1,131 Post office.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—A SUIT OF ROOMS, beautifully furnished; also two single rooms, suitable for a party of three or four, in a private family, with or without partial board; house and furniture new, with all the modern improvements. Apply at 110½ Ninth street, six doors west of Broadway.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—GENTLEMEN WILL DO WELL to remember that they can obtain good furnished rooms at the Globe Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William streets, at 25 cents per night, or \$1.50 per week. No other charges except at their option.

CASE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 2 AMITY STREET, PRONT-ing on Broadway, in suits or single, with partial board, if desired; gas and bath in the house.

A family, eccupying a pleasantly located house, in State street. Brooklyn, wish to let a few rooms, with partial board would take a gentleman and wife. House has gas, &c. Ad-dress H. C., box 312 Post office. Terms, \$3.50 to \$4.59. TO GENTLEMEN.—A GENTEEL FAMILY, IN EIGHTH street, near Broadway, would rent permanently, without board, a handsomely furnished parlor and two bedrooms adjoining or a large bedroom. House has all the modern conveniences. Address, with real name, Pilgrim, box 59, Post office.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A SECOND FLOOR, ecosisting of three furnished rooms, in a neat three story brick house. No. 233 William street, between Dusne and Pearl streets.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, ELECANTLY furnished, with breakfast, between 5th and 14th streets, for two single gentlemen. Address box, 759 Fost offices.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A CONfortable room, with board; situation must be between Eighteenth and Thirty-forth streets, and Seventh and Tenth avenues. Exceptionable references given and required. Address W., 322 West Twenty-eighth street.

WANTED-PARTIAL BOARD, FOR A SINGLE GENtieman, in a private family, where few or no other
boarders are taken. Location preferred west of Broadway,
and between Fourth and Twenty-third streets. Address, for
three days, prepaid, stating terms, location and accommodations, box 2,509 Cuty Fost office.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED
room, with board, in a private family, where there are
but few, if any, boarders. Address J. D. S., box 2,172 Fost
office. Boarding house keepers need not apply.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, A PURNISHED ROOM, with full board, in a private family, where there are but few, if any boarders. Address J. D. S., box 2,172 Post office. Boarding house keepers need not answer.

COAL YARD TO LET OR LEASE.—THE OLD EStablished coal yard No. 144 Worth street, in complete
order, will be let or leased for a term of years, on favorable
terms. Apply to ROGERS, SENNE(RSON & CO., 28)
Broadway, or to A. Crown, 56 Park street, or at 40 Spring at. SHOP TO LET-WITH STEAM ENGINE AND ALL kinds of machinery. This is a rare opportunity for workers in wood. Apply on the premises, No. 263 West Thirty fourth sirest.

TO LET-IN A HOUSE WITH A GENTEEL PRIVATE

TO LET-FROM FIRST OF NOVEMBER, A TWO story brick house, with all modern improvements, and the furniture for sale. Inquire at 28 Leroy sicest. To LET-AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FURNISHED spartments, in the first class house 776 Broadway, well adapted for a family wishing to keep house. Also, a parior and bedroom, to a single gentleman. Please apply from 12 M.

to 2P. M.

To LET-FURNISHED HOUSE, THE THIRD FROM Union square. A widower, without children, owining large furnished house, of seveneen rooms, would led it to a responsible family, and, if perfectly agreeable, would board with them. Apply to J. SUUH, No. 52 East Fifteenth street. Modern improvements. In perfect order.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE 476
Fourth sireet, near Second avenue, comprising cellar, basement, kitchen, parlors, together with an attic bedroom. Rent 2400. Apply to JOHN SUCH, 50 East Fifteenth street, Possession immediate. Possession immediate.

To LET, WIFH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE UPper part of No. 261 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodelled, painted, &c., have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the city. Apply to GEO. BULL'IN, 261 Broadway.

TO LET, IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND—WITH OR without the furniture, a convenient two story attle and basement house containing eleven reoms; rem 8575 with farniture, or \$160 unformished. The whole or part will be taken in beard, if desired. Higuire of E. Mill.L., Postmaster, Astoria.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NEWLY AND MAGNIFI.

To the county furnished, or furniture for sale, elegant brown
stem house 135 East Eighteenth street; in all respects, first
class and perfect; immediate occupation giren, terms comp.

Apply, to see the house, to T. B. VOORHEES, 347 Fronders,

TO LET. OR HOUSE FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROCK with all the modern improvements, in East Thirty third street; also part of a house; also a first class issues in Thirty-fourth street, stimeted between Livingston at, and Thirty-fourth street, stimeted between Livingston at, and Thirty-fourth street, stimeted between Livingston at, and Thirty-fourth street, stimeted between Livingston at No. 100 East Thirty-bird street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 9 SE. toud avenue—anitable for a provision dealer, or for a lagger ply at No. 14 Second avenue.

TO LEASE—FOR 19 OR 15 YEARS, THE PREMISES No. 20 Trainty place, near Thannes street, suitable for man inferioring purposes, surprocess, e.e., Apply to H. P. LEAKE Estature in street, from 8 to 40 A. M.

TO PHYSICIANS,—TO; LST. AN ELEGANT SUIT OF effices, with furnise, r. a. marble wash basin and water closes, or the first floor of the new brown stone English basement residence, that door west of Readway, in Nash street, Apply to S. J. SEAMAN, 141 Broadway.

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the watering place are informed that they can, by taking
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M. Fracta at 2 P. M. and arrives at the Lake of 6 P. M. The IS
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milles from Fara-ogs and fouriest miles from the Lake. I to
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A, riving here will find date, maride and metal todge, with subber and air coalidos, most elastic, at 10 Fulion street, No. 8 Ann street, and 668 Evandway, for playing or sale. All street made to order. French cue points.

BILLIARD TABLES, TRIMMINGS OF EVERY KIND, and all apparatus essential to, or connected with the game of billiards, to be him at the manufactory of O'CONNOR a COLLENDER, 53 Ann street. Four good second hand tables for said.

CHINESE BILLIARD ROOMS, EXTRA.—ANY AMA-teur billiard player who may make the largest run at billiards, between August 15 and September 39, 1895, at the Chinese Rooms, will be presented by the propertions with a splendidly engraved silver pitcher, which can now be seen at the above rooms.

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an acquaintance with a lady of good character and disposition, with a view to matrimony. She must be possessed of some fortune. The above will be strictly confidential. Reference will be given, if required. Pleane state where an inter-lew may be bad. Address R. S. Taylon, box 151 Merant office.